

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.—TEN PAGES.

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TWELVE BALLOTS AND NO CHOICE

Senatorial Caucus Yesterday Pro-
duces a Mild Deadlock.

TWO SESSIONS WERE HELD
IN AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

But Little Change Was Shown In the
Strength of Candidates.

GOVERNOR'S VOTE A SURPRISE.
MUCH SMALLER THAN EXPECTED

Race Still Uncertain and Regarded as
Being Anybody's but the Governor's.—The Two Sessions of
Caucus Yesterday Afternoon and Night.

Twelve ballots failed to settle the sena-
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no choice to present to the house this
morning when the senatorial election
comes up, consequently there will be no
selection when the two houses adjourn.

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But the end cannot be predicted.

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chamber of deputies. He did not, he said, expect that France would try to baffle the action of the European concert, while he added, the triple alliance had always been in sympathy with the British doctrines regarding the eastern question.

Lord Salisbury restated the idea that there was necessary a permanent entente between Great Britain and Russia. (Cheers.) Such an idea was a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. He had, he said, good ground for believing that Russia had the same views. He did not desire to imply that the alliance was with Great Britain would specially act. He only protested against the idea that any power was specially Great Britain's opponent.

He would not say there would be difficulty in concurring in any scheme to exercise force, if the other powers agreed, but he did not know whether the use of force was meditated against Turkey. He referred to the latest promises of reform made by the Sultan and said that the future alone could determine how far even such humble promises as these would be realized. He hoped the powers would be able to convince Turkey that she was drifting in the current toward an abyss, and that she would succeed in diverting her before she arrived at the edge.

COMMENT ON SALISBURY.

English Papers Commend the Spirit of His Speech.

London, November 9.—The Daily Times, commenting tomorrow upon Lord Salisbury's speech at Guildhall, will say in reference to his explanation of the Venezuelan matter that the terms of the settlement as stated by the prime minister are perfectly satisfactory, involving no surrender of essential principles. The solution arrived at will enable each side to claim a victory. Lord Salisbury can justly say he succeeded in protecting the rights of the British settlers and Mr. Olney can claim the literal truth that he succeeded in bringing Great Britain to consent to arbitration.

The Post will say that the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute is wholly satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States.

The Standard will briefly welcome "the auspicious announcement."

The Chronicle will say that it finds Lord Salisbury's statement rather puzzling. It doubts whether settled colonists exist in any great numbers, but supposes it is all right.

The Daily Telegraph says the terms of the settlement leave the dignity and interests of Great Britain and the United States unimpaired.

The Times will say it believes that where British occupancy of settled districts extending back fifty years can be proved arbitration will be barred and that all remaining claims will be submitted to an Anglo-American tribunal.

The News is of the opinion that thirty years will be recognized as giving title and The Graphic thinks that twelve years will be sufficient to establish British ownership.

LYNCHBURG ALUMINUM WORKS

Half Dozen New Enterprises Contemplated in the Virginia Town.

Lynchburg, Va., November 9.—The Lynchburg plow works started work today. This is to be a plow works capitalized by local capital a few months ago through the efforts of the Lynchburg Industrial Association. The plant has just been completed.

Work has been begun on an aluminum works, five miles from town, and on dye works, five miles from town, and on a flouring Company in the suburbs of this city. The dye works have been contemplated for some months. An additional cotton mill here is projected, but no definite particulars have been made public.

WAS CLOSE IN MANY COUNTIES.

North Carolina Has One Tie and an Election by Two Majority.

Raleigh, N. C., November 9.—The legislative election returns have at last all been received. They show the composition of the legislature to be sixty-four republicans, fifty-eight democrats, forty-five democrats.

There is a tie in one county, Jackson. The populists carried Hyde by only two majority.

National democratic committeeman, Josephus Daniels, says that in at least thirty counties, members were elected by less than fifty majority.

TO HELP CUBAN SUFFERERS.

Philadelphia Telegraph Starts a Subscription With \$100.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 9.—The Evening Post has started a fund for the relief of Cuban sufferers and headlined the list with a \$100 contribution. In announcing the movement, the Telegraph says:

"The money will be regularly transmitted through proper and effective agencies to Cuban who will put it to work under the form of medicine for the sick, and aid for the wounded, clothing for the naked and food for the starving."

The amount subscribed, it is further stated, will not be sent to General Weyler for distribution.

Waycross Elects Delegates.

Waycross, Ga., November 9.—(Special.) The democratic mass meeting, yesterday, elected Colonel John C. McDonald and Judge J. S. Williams delegates to the national convention for supreme court judges and instructed them to nominate Judge J. L. Saurin of Brunswick, for supreme court judge.



Happy children's faces are the prettiest picture a mother's eye can see. But they won't always be children; they are growing up to comfort and support them, must be carefully guarded against sickness and all injurious influences. Every mother ought to have a copy of Doctor Pierce's great book "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" in the house. It will help her to take the best care of her growing family in sickness or health.

It points out the wise precautions to be taken at the most critical periods in young people's lives. It contains over two hundred simple, inexpensive prescriptions for curing common ailments; and valuable suggestions in nursing the sick.

Its author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., is one of the most eminent and widely experienced medical practitioners in America; he has been for nearly thirty years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hospital and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This great thousand-page book treats fully of anatomy and physiology, and all the practical considerations of physical life. It has over three hundred illustrations and colored plates. A paper-bound copy will be sent free to any one who sends at one-cent stamp to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send ten cents extra (31 cents in all).

DR. PIERCE'S "Jew's little pimple" disappears in a day or two, and are only noted because they are unsightly things and not vexatious things. But they are more than that. They are, however, clearings in the skin. Impure blood is a condition that must terminate in serious illness. Impure blood is due to constipation, and the cure can be effected by Mr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One "Pellet" is mild, cases otherwise two. Never "Pellets" mild gripes. Druggists sell them. PELLETS.

WORK FOR SOLONS

Busy and Important Session of Council Next Monday.

MARKET ON MARKHAM SITE

Resolutions that Are To Come Up in Which Atlantians Are Interested—Mayor's Approvals.

The city fathers will have their hands full of important business Monday next. Many important matters have accumulated which will need attention.

One important resolution which will be considered and which is of great interest to Atlantians provides for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the proper authorities for the purpose of establishing a central market on the site of the old Markham house. It is believed that a fine market will be established there.

A resolution will probably be passed directing City Attorney Anderson to draw a memorial requesting the legislature to give Atlanta all money due from the state on account of public improvements. The amount due has not been estimated but the city engineer will be directed to furnish an accurate account.

The resolution of the police commissioners in regard to the proposition to place the members of the Atlanta police force under civil service rules and examinations is expected.

Councilman Day hopes to put a stop to the police using bicycles. He says the police will do so to closely resemble the policemen's call that causes the force a great deal of trouble.

Major King has approved the extension of Alabama street and the erection of a bridge on Alabama street over the railroad tracks.

He Wants a New City Hall.

The mayor has appointed a committee to find the city charter which provides for the erection of a new city hall and the purchase of a site for the same will be received.

Also his approval of the reduction of the city's tax rate from 1½ to 1 per cent.

Major King has also approved the amendment which provides for the election of taxmen in instad of three times a year.

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Candidates Were in the Capitol.

The candidates were all present and the name of the several ballots was

to be known by their friends. Captain Howell read the news in the library room, as did Colonel Robertson, General Evans and Mr. Lewis. Mr. Clay was about in the crowd a part of the time and Governor Atkinson remained in his office. All of the candidates appeared cool and their friends exhibited more intense interest, from without appearance, than the chief actors in the play.

When the second ballot was announced, showing that Captain Howell had gained four votes, his friends set up a loud hurrah and his stock went up rapidly. Many predicted that he would gain a majority and the third ballot and the last was saved only by the call of time.

In the eighth round Solly sent home a heavy blow.

The sixth round was remarkable for nothing save the strong fighting of the American. The Englishman did not gain great damage to his opponent.

Solly's work in the seventh round was of the second ballot and it was some time before anything was heard from the inside.

The excitement constantly increased, as did the crowd, and the halls in the vicinity of the caucus room were thronged with an eager crowd of champions of the several candidates.

The First Ballot.

When the figures of the first ballot were given out to the crowd in the capitol there was much speculation and calculating on the result and many predictions were made as to what would follow. It was evident that the friends of the governor were distinguished with six votes, his running only three votes ahead of his competitor, Mr. Clay, and only thirteen votes ahead of Captain Howell.

Mr. Clay was among the crowd outside and he admitted that his big vote was a surprise to him. His friends in the hall took hope and began cheering for him, as did the friends of Captain Howell.

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Mr. Clay was among the crowd outside and he admitted that his big vote was a surprise to him. His friends in the hall took hope and began cheering for him, as did the friends of Captain Howell.

Also his approval of the reduction of the city's tax rate from 1½ to 1 per cent.

Major King has also approved the amendment which provides for the election of taxmen in instad of three times a year.

The resolution of the police commissioners in regard to the proposition to place the members of the Atlanta police force under civil service rules and examinations is expected.

Candidates Were in the Capitol.

The candidates were all present and the name of the several ballots was

Continued From First Page.

the name of Captain Evan P. Howell, of Fulton, before the caucus.

Senator Redwine nominated Hon. James W. Robertson.

Mr. H. A. Hall, of Coveta, nominated Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

Mr. Atwrey, of Cobb county, nominated Governor Stevie Clay.

The roll of the democratic members of the caucus assembly was called and it was found that 112 members were present entitled to vote in the caucus. Three or four democrats were absent. It was decided that a majority of the democratic members of the assembly should be necessary to a choice, that majority being nine-eleven.

When the roll call for the first ballot began there was suppressed excitement on the floor of the caucus room and exuberant excitement in the corridors. The roll call was adjourned before it got to a early which will need attention.

One important resolution which will be considered and which is of great interest to Atlantians provides for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the proper authorities for the purpose of establishing a central market on the site of the old Markham house. It is believed that a fine market will be established there.

A resolution will probably be passed directing City Attorney Anderson to draw a memorial requesting the legislature to give Atlanta all money due from the state on account of public improvements. The amount due has not been estimated but the city engineer will be directed to furnish an accurate account.

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Councilman Day hopes to put a stop to the police using bicycles. He says the police will do so to closely resemble the policemen's call that causes the force a great deal of trouble.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 10, 1896.

Mr. Bryan and the Democracy.

Now that the country has quieted down to some extent, and those who have been hoarding money seem inclined to allow a few dollars to slip through their fingers, it may be well to take account of some of the results of the recent campaign apart from the final result that elected McKinley president.

The first question that will occur to the student of events is this: Where does the election leave the democratic party? This question suggests a complete survey of the field. Where did the beginning of the campaign find the democratic party? The most thoughtless observer can give a clear answer to this.

When the party was called on to get together for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago convention, its general condition was found to be one of paralysis.

Treachery had destroyed its enthusiasm, repudiation of its platform had disgusted the voters, and the outlook seemed to be hopeless.

In the nick of time, the people took charge of the affairs of the party, selected delegates representing their views, created practically a new organization, defied all party traitors to do their worst, and entered into the campaign with more enthusiasm than has been shown since the war.

The re-creation and reorganization of the party and the return to genuine democratic principles made necessary the choice of a new leader. In every emergency, there is always a leader ready and waiting. He appeared before the Chicago convention, and the democratic knew him. The intuition by which bodies of men are able to recognize and measure individuals moved the Chicago convention to select William J. Bryan as the leader of the party.

The campaign is over, and Mr. Bryan has been defeated. And yet, in spite of that fact, the thoughtful democrat is able to say that the convention made no mistake—that the impulse which led to the nomination of Mr. Bryan was in the nature of an inspiration. From the day of his nomination to the close of the remarkable campaign which he himself conducted, Mr. Bryan was a constantly growing factor and commanded himself more and more to the conservative masses of the country whose cause he represented.

Though he had the opposition of the combined newspaper press of the east, and of all the large cities, he won the respect of the editors, and they felt impelled to treat him with more courtesy toward the end of the campaign than they had displayed in the beginning.

The growth of his power as a leader is one of the most interesting phenomena of our times. At the age of thirty-six, Mr. Lincoln, to whom Mr. Bryan may be most aptly compared, was an unknown lawyer in Illinois. Mr. Lincoln made no national reputation when he took his seat in congress at the age of thirty-nine. In short, the campaign has developed the fact that Mr. Bryan is incomparably the greatest leader for his years that the country has ever seen, and he won for his revived and regenerated party more than fifty electoral votes that it had no hope of getting before the campaign was begun.

And he did this with all the odds against him. Mr. Hanna collected in this country and in Great Britain the greatest campaign fund that has ever been employed in an election before; and he had as active assistants all those elements that are, in the strictest meaning of the words, under bonds to the money power. But the greatest obstacle in the way of Mr. Bryan's success, and the one impossible to overcome, was the fact that the administration under which so much ruin has been wrought to business and trade, was elected by the democratic party and called itself democratic. The people would not or could not forget this fact, and so they voted, or thought they were voting, for a change.

They knew that under an administration elected by democrats, want and misery had come within ear-shot of their doors, that industries had been wrecked, men thrown out of work and all business depressed, and that bonds had been issued at the will and pleasure of the great financial interests of Wall street. They knew these things and they were not ready, with all this disaster staring them in the face, to vote for the party which had unwittingly and under protest made this wholesale destruction possible.

But it was Mr. Bryan's task to build

up the democratic party and to restore to it something of its old-time vigor. This he has accomplished, and, if he lives, it will be his mission to lead it to victory four years from now when hard experience has taught the people something of the rude insolence of the money power—when the voters of the country have been taught by the crudest of object lessons how foolish it is to expect to see prosperity go hand in hand with dearer money and a contracting currency—when they perceive with their own eyes how futile a tariff law is in the face of a direful lack of money.

The Case of Mrs. Castle.

The recent trial of Mrs. Castle on the charge of shoplifting illustrates the rigor of English law.

In the case of this unfortunate woman, who is rather to be pitied than blamed, the severity of justice is unfeigned by even the merest hint of mercy. That she was guilty of the charge preferred against her in the bill of indictment is true, in a technical sense at least; but that she was guilty of a deliberate wrong is open to grave dispute.

Compelled to make her defense among strangers in a distant land and without the means of procuring testimony as to her mental condition, the case was a hopeless one from the start, and Mrs. Castle had no choice but to patiently resign herself to the inevitable.

Seldom does it happen that a more pathetic trial than the one of this hapless American woman is recorded in the stern annals of justice.

Young and beautiful, the wife of a rich California merchant, whose chief aim in life was to gratify her merest whim, and who at the time of her arrest in England several weeks ago was her traveling companion on a tour of sightseeing through Europe, it seems that the certainty of her mental weakness might have raised the pines of innocence in her favor and spared her the humiliation of a London prison.

The only mark of pity contained in the harsh sentence of the law, remitting her to jail for three months, was in releasing her of hard labor.

The sympathy of the American public, not unmixed with indignation, is with her husband and herself in their hour of great trouble. It is sincerely to be hoped that the promise of early release may be realized.

Protection for Bank Depositors.

We are glad to observe that there is a growing tendency on the part of our leading publicists to discuss the question of protecting bank depositors. A more important question could hardly engage public attention, and The Constitution has referred to it on more than one occasion.

It is a curious fact that those who seem to be impressed with what they call the "safety" of the national banking system, seem to forget that the institutions that have sprung up under this system are just as liable to suffer from fraud, bad management and the misfortunes incident to all business experience as any other bank. In the course of a few years the cotton plan came upon the scene and the ambitious experiment of General Oglethorpe was forgotten.

This reminiscence of Georgia's early life is revived by the statement which has recently made its appearance in The Scientific Journal that a new process for the manufacture of silk has been discovered. Instead of depending upon the labors of the silkworm a method of obtaining the silk directly from the tree itself has recently been disclosed by scientific experiments. If this method can be relied upon, its value to commerce is beyond dispute.

Is Mr. Hanna as long-winded as he thinks he is?

No doubt the people will carry on a quiet campaign of their own during the next four years. They have been known to do such things.

Does Mr. Hanna's preparations for a four years' campaign mean that Mr. McKinley is the "advance agent of prosperity?"

Prosperity is the only campaign that will win the country for the gold men next time.

If Mr. McKinley is really in favor of international bimetallism, the gold men have thrown away their votes.

Perhaps Mr. Hanna is now in search of a "vindication."

It is an easy matter to order a new election in Georgia, but it will be a hard matter to convince the people that it is necessary.

Homer Davenport is better than Nast at his best.

Does Mr. Hill know where he is at?

Editor Pulitzer joins Editor Godkin in saying that the silver issue is dead.

This dead issue, however, has a way of coming to life, and to prevent this, Mr. Hanna will proceed to begin new campaign against it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The defeat of the democratic party at the polls last Tuesday was not accomplished in the rural districts but in the larger towns and cities of the state. As a rule, the American cities are democratic, but on account of the indiscriminate use of money and through unscrupulous coercion they were carried by the republicans. Four years ago the larger cities of the country were carried for the democratic ticket by the following majorities: New York, 76,300; Chicago, 35,625; Boston, 25,525; Baltimore, 14,606; New Orleans, 13,600; Brooklyn, 10,376; Richmond, 6,550; Louisville, 5,836; Nashville, 5,350; Memphis, 5,213. The closest cities were: Milwaukee, which went democratic by five majority; Columbus, O., democratic by seven majority; Wheeling, W. Va., republican by twenty-four majority; Wilmington, Del., republican by fifty-five majority; and Leavenworth, Kas., republican by eighty-one majority.

The Making of a Cabinet.

With anxious and patriotic concern the republican newspapers of the country are now engaged in the task of choosing a cabinet for the next administration.

If the president-elect sees fit to act upon the various suggestions that are made with respect to his cabinet appointments, he will find himself in a most embarrassing muddle. Even as it is, the task is anything but inviting and the gratuitous help of the republican press is not calculated to lighten the burden.

With a dense cloud of willful patriots on one side who would like to be remembered in the distribution of plums and a long muster roll of plotters on the other, who would also like to have a say in the matter, the newly elected president is already brought face to face with an ordeal the like of which he has never before experienced. Just at this time Mr. McKinley is a man to be pitied. Before he is relieved of the fearful responsibility which now confronts him, he will find that the office of president is anything else but a luxury.

With one accord the republican press of the country, in recognition of the able record which Mark Hanna has made in the campaign, unites upon that august individual for some high office under the new administration. The republican manager has insisted that he has no political ambition and prefers to continue in the role of a private citizen. In spite of this unselfish and patriotic declaration, however, it is not to be supposed

that Hanna would refuse a cabinet position if the flattering reward was offered to him on a platter. The party is not willing to lose the skillful tactics of such a shrewd general and if Mark is disposed to be reluctant, the pleading voice of his party will be sufficient to overcome his repugnance. When the republican boss declines to be honored by the new administration it will then be time to count him out of the list of possibilities, but not until that time arrives.

The St. Louis Star has made up a statement in which it bestows cabinet honors upon two republicans from the south. The cabinet, as framed by The St. Louis Star, is as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Nelson M. Dingley, of Maine.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior—Ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota.

Secretary of the Navy—Jesse C. Pritchett, of North Carolina.

Attorney General—H. H. Kohlsaat, of Illinois.

Postmaster General—M. M. Estee, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee.

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ARE AT WORK AGAIN

Legislators Return and Resume Work at the State Capitol.

HOUSE SESSION YESTERDAY

Members Put in Some New Bills and Resolutions for Reference.

TO MAKE ALL MONEY A LEGAL TENDER

Resolution Offered To Appoint Special Committee To Investigate Convict Question—Routine.

Spending Sunday at their several houses, the members of the general assembly returned yesterday morning, and when house and senate were called to order were only a few members absent.

Session of the house began promptly at 10 o'clock, Speaker Jenkins in the chair.

It was offered by Rev. Casper Wright, of the house.

It was activity among the members of the house on account of the impending election for the senatorial honor and the reading of the journal. Nearly

the legislators had conversed with constituents at home on Sunday and the session had cleared up considerably.

There was a feeling of doubt among the legislators as to the outcome of the election for the afternoon.

Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

Bills Favorably Reported.

Fogarty, of Richmond, chairman of the special judiciary committee, submitted a report from that committee to the effect that the committee had considered and recommended that the bill introduced by Mr. Fogarty, of Richmond, to amend the charter of Augusta so as to permit the levying and collecting certain taxes, do pass.

The committee also made a favorable report on Mr. Fogarty's bill to define the powers of the recorder of Augusta.

The call of the committee for the introduction of new matters was made at this point in accordance with the rules of the house. A number of new bills were introduced.

Mr. Hardin, of Brooks county, offered a bill to amend section 3294 of the code of 1882, relating to service of legal papers on minors and guardians in certain cases. Referred to committee on general judiciary.

Mr. Hitter also introduced a bill to abolish appearance terms of county and superior courts, to establish and regulate the method of settling in civil actions and for other purposes. To the committee on general judiciary.

The speaker announced that the committee on the part of the house to consider the election laws of the state had been appointed by him as follows: Messrs. Calvin, H. H. H. Brooks, of the county of Chatham; Hall, of Coweta; and Henderson, of Fayette.

Mr. Duncan, of Chatham, offered a bill to authorize judges of city courts to require certain cases in their courts to be officially reported by a court stenographer, and to prescribe the method of paying for same. To the general judiciary committee.

To Make All Money Receivable.

Mr. Branch, of Columbia county, proposed a bill to provide for the payment of all money of the United States receivable in payment of all debts, public or private, contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill was read in full as proposed, and was referred to the finance committee.

"By Mr. Branch, of Columbia county. A bill to provide for the payment of any note, bill, bond, draft, check, exchange, mortgage, contract, public or private obligation, contract, public or private obligation, contract, public or private obligation.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Georgia that any note, bill, bond, draft, check, exchange, contract, mortgage, public or private obligation, or contract, which may from time to time be made or contracted, which may provide for payment in a specified kind or kinds of legal tender money of the United States, may be paid or discharged in any kind of legal tender money of the United States current at the time of its maturity or collection, at its face value, such stipulation or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Section 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

Some Other Bills Put In.

Mr. Henderson, of Colquitt, introduced a bill to establish a public school system in Moultrie, Colquitt county. To the committee on corporations.

Mr. Hall, of Coweta, by request, offered a bill to make it unlawful for fire insurance companies to place insurance in this state except through lawfully licensed and registered agents.

Mr. Morrison, of DeKalb, a bill to amend section 3294 of the code of 1882, relating to loans on property in certain cases.

Mr. Nevin, of Floyd, offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of eight from the house and four from the senate whose duty it shall be to attend the commencement exercises at the University of Georgia, being the ninety-first commencement. Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Watkins, of Gwinnett, a bill to amend section 1456 of the code of 1882 by striking out the words "February 28th" and inserting the words "1st of January." This bill relates to the burning of woods and marshes.

Mr. Watkins also offered a bill to amend section 3294 of the code of 1882 by providing for the payment of witness fees.

Mr. Bennett, of Glynn county, offered a bill to provide that sessions of superior

and county courts may be held in places other than courthouses when it is impracticable to hold same in courthouses.

To Study Convict Question.

Mr. McDonald, of Gwinnett county, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of six from the house and four from the senate to consider consideration plans for the disposition and care of convicts when the present lease contracts expire.

The resolution authorizes the committee to meet during the recess of the general assembly and also to visit other states, if necessary, to study the several systems in existence in other states. It is proposed to allow such committee to have the period of \$100 a day and necessary expenses.

Mr. Dodson, of Madison, offered a bill to relieve confederate soldiers from the payment of poll tax.

Mr. Henderson, of Irwin, offered a resolution that the privileges of the floor be extended to Hon. J. B. Clements, of Irwin county, during his stay in the city. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dodson, of Sumter, offered a bill to incorporate the town of Planes, in Sumter county.

Mr. Dodson also offered a bill to make certain the payment of costs in certain cases.

Mr. Stiles, of Jackson, offered a bill to relieve confederate veterans of the payment of poll tax.

Must Write Out Decisions.

Mr. Stone of Walton, introduced a bill to require judges of city and county courts to write out and submit to juries in criminal cases and civil cases their charges to juries, when requested to do so by either side.

Mr. Armstrong, of Wilkes, offered a bill to compensate election managers and clerks of Wilkes county.

Mr. Hardin, clerk, announced that a democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States senator would be held at 3 o'clock.

The clerk also announced that a popular caucus would be held at 7:30 o'clock in room 21 of the capital.

On motion of Mr. Mozley, of Cobb county, the house then adjourned at 11:21 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning.

Colonel Mark Hardin, clerk of the house, has selected the following clerks to aid him in keeping a record of the house proceedings:

E. W. Grice, reading clerk.

Warren Grice, journal clerk.

J. L. Dozier, calendar clerk.

W. A. Smith, engrossing clerk.

The clerks are thoroughly in touch with the work of the house and everything connected with Colonel Hardin's office is moving along smoothly.

Colonel Rawls, a prominent attorney of Clay county, is in the city to represent Hon. Mr. Kingsworth, of that county, who is contesting the seat of Mr. A. L. Foster, populist, of Clay, who was elected by a majority of only three votes on the face of the returns. The contest promises to be an interesting one.

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WANT THEIR MONEY

TABLES ARE TURNED

BADE THEM WELCOME

WITH A BEER BOTTLE

IN THE FIGHT

Eight Thousand Teachers Waiting for Salary Due Them by State.

FUNDS NOT IN TREASURY

\$35,000 Cannot Be Borrowed, and Teachers May Be Compelled To Wait for Some Time.

Detective Arrested for Making Out a Fake Case.

SWAMP FOX ON HIS TRAIL

Big Reward Offered, and Wooster Wanted It—How the Arrest Came About.

Members of the National Pythian Press Association Receive Greetings.

CONVENTION MET LAST NIGHT

Atlanta Knights of Pythias Extend Fraternal Courtesies to Their Visitors.

Mysterious Stranger Attacked by a Saloon Keeper.

THE CHARGE MAY BE MURDER

The Wounded Man Is in a Serious Condition and Not Expected To Live.

The office of the state school commissioner is being besieged with thousands of letters from school teachers throughout the state of Georgia. The teachers ask for their salaries, which were due on November 1st and which have not yet been paid.

In Georgia there are 8,000 teachers who are paid by the state. The first quarter of their salary was due on November 1st, but at that time no money was received by them. They have waited for the arrival of their checks and not receiving them or hearing anything from the educational department they have sent letters of inquiry to the school commissioner.

When the salaries of the 8,000 teachers became due State School Commissioner Glenn did not send the money to them because of the fact that the amount needed was not in the state treasury. He did not explain to the teachers why their money was not forthcoming, thinking that the amount needed would be raised in a few days.

It is stated that the governor made an attempt to borrow the money needed, but the bankers in New York to whom he applied refused to make the loan. At the time the governor is said to have tried to make the loan the national election had not taken place, and it seems that he was informed that he could not borrow the money until after the election.

The amount of money needed to pay the teachers the salaries that are due is \$35,000. There was in the treasury at the time it was turned over to Mr. Speer only about \$33,000. With this small amount of money it was impossible to begin to pay the salaries of the teachers.

Nothing was said about the matter by those who knew of it because it was thought that the money could be raised with very little trouble. Since the money was not raised, however, Commissioner Glenn began to answer the letters yesterday and told those who had written to him the true reason why the money had not been paid. He states in the letters that he thinks the matter will be arranged in a few days so the teachers can get the money due them.

Governor Atkinson stated yesterday afternoon that there was no attempt to make a loan and that he supposed the salaries of the teachers would be paid as soon as the tax returns were made by the tax collectors of the different counties.

The tax returns from the counties are usually not made until about the 1st of December, and if it is the same this year the school teachers will be made to wait some time for the first installment of their salaries.

Professor Glenn stated yesterday that the money would be forthcoming in a few days and that the school teachers would not be made to wait any longer than is absolutely necessary.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drugists refund the money if it fails to cure. 20c.

THE OPENING DAY.

A Magnificent Exposition of Glass and Crockery.

LILLIENTHAL'S ENTRÉE.

Hundreds of Admiring Atlantians Beheld the Magnificent New Stock Displayed at 57 Peachtree Yesterday.

The grand opening of Mr. B. L. Lillenthal at 57 Peachtree street, was decided the grand opening of the early winter season.

Mr. Lillenthal yesterday invited the public to the most complete and elegant store of crockery, lamps, glassware and art goods and bric-a-brac yet seen in the city of Atlanta. Mr. Lillenthal located here for the purpose of giving the city a department store of the kind superior to anything of the kind in the earth, and that he has done.

Hundreds of admiring visitors admired the splendid and varied stock, displayed at 57 Peachtree, and those who failed to see it on the opening day will miss a treat if they do not call at an early date and view the handsome display.

The firm has come to Atlanta a stock of crockery, lamps, glassware and art goods that comprises the most select and desirable patterns and styles that any house has heretofore offered the public, and with all these prices are surprisingly reasonable.

Go to 57 Peachtree street and see what this means that Atlanta has not heretofore offered.

Furniture Factory in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 2.—(Special)—Frank W. Blair has just returned to the city from Cincinnati, where he closed a contract for the machinery for a large furniture factory to be opened in this city at once. The buildings have been leased and work of getting them ready has been in progress since last Wednesday morning. The concern will employ seventy-five hands at the start.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.—A meeting of the Baptist Church Extension Society will be held tonight at the First Baptist church. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

THINKS THEY'LL KILL HIM.

NEW YORK MECHANIC LABORING UNDER A DELUSION.

Says the Wizard Is After Him, and That Other New Yorkers Are Joining in the Chase.

Robert Noland, a middle-aged Scotch man, employed at the Southern shops in this city in the capacity of a mechanic, was the subject of the local detective department to protect him from certain New York capitalists. He imagines that Edi son wants to kill him.

Noland came sauntering into the detective offices at the station house about 8 o'clock last night. He was greeted by Chief Warden and Officer Cason, who were in the private office.

"I want John Pennington, William White, William Gillespie, George Plumber and Thomas A. Edison arrested," said Noland, with a wild look in his eyes. "They have all hypnotized me, and torment me so that it is impossible for me to work. They must get rid of me in some way, and I want to do it for them."

When Noland was talking to the officers he seemed to be deeply in earnest and is firmly convinced that some of those whom he claims are his tormentors. While he evinced no desire to use any strategy if the detectives failed to get an arrest, he did not shrink from some unseemly acts, and the authorities fear some unseemly act will be committed by him.

He stated that the visitors had already paid for what they were going to receive by their presence. He said he could do whatever he wanted, and if it did not work, then what they wanted to do for it. He opened the doors of the Atlanta lodge room to the visiting brothers and opened the hearts of the Atlanta knights to the men.

Mr. W. L. Smith, of the Atlanta Knights, claims that the members of the Atlanta Lodge are not members of the firm of Maier & Berkele and had no connection with them.

A few months ago Dun & Co. in their regular change list publication of commercial news and the commercial standing of firms printed the following:

"Maier & Berkele, of this city, made a full list of their employees, and it is claimed that they were not members of the firm of Maier & Berkele and had no connection with them.

The case has been very hotly contested for several days. Judge Marshall J. Clarke represented Maier & Berkele and Judge John L. Hopkins and Mr. Walter R. Brown represented Messrs. Dun & Co.

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Young Ladies

Who expect to get married this fall should send to J. P. Stevens & Bros., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., for samples and prices of

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Also their new Wedding Code Book which will be sent free of charge.

i'm
healthy!
why?
"phosphate gin."

be sure that you get the genuine—
always in round bottles, enclosed in
square cartons and bearing the
name of the

gin phosphate remedy co.,

atlanta.

cures kidney and bladder troubles.
a general tonic.

all drug stores and bars.

PLUMBING GOODS.
I have opened a plumber's supply house,
and can get anything you want at whole-
sale prices. A. R. BUTCHER,
17 South Forsyth Street.

OPPIUM
and Whiskey Habit
cured at home with
our special receipt. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga., Office 1414 Whitehall St.



APOLLO GALVANIZED IRON.

Return to your jobber at his ex-
pense any sheet, or part of a sheet,
that has any defect of any sort
whatever.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa.



PREPARE TO MAKE HOME LOOK
CHEERFUL.

HAVE YOUR LACE CURTAINS
Beautifully Laundered by the

Trio Steam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Remember also that the TRIO is
giving the Pure Linen Finish to
Laundry work, the recognized
standard of gentility and neatness.

Liberal Commission to Agents in
Other Towns.

To Mexico City.

American Medical Congress

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

VIA—

Atlanta & West Point

RAILROAD.

The direct route and short line, absolutely the only line making the connection at Atlanta and Mexico. Positively the only line making only one change of cars between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta to Mexico. Tickets on sale November 1 to 10, 1896. The fare is \$10.00. If you want to enjoy a nice trip, start right, go to Atlanta, the pleasant, attractive and interesting route. Diagrams now ready. For reservations apply to G. W. ADAIR, Agent, 12 Kimball St., Atlanta, Georgia. G. W. ADAIR, Genl. Pass. Agent.

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Monday, November 9, 1896.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER
By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of
the Supreme Court of the
State of Georgia.

Galvin v. the State. Before Judge Butt.
Chattahoochee superior court.
Lumpkin, J.—An examination for the
purpose of testing the competency of a
witness, which develops nothing except that
he does not know his own age, but does
know his father's name and the fact
that he was born in the week, and
cannot count thirty-two, is not sufficiently
comprehensive to authorize a conclusion
that such a child understands the nature
of the examination.

2. Evidence that the father of one accused
of crime endeavored to influence an
instance, is incompetent as affecting the
father's credibility as a witness; but such
evidence is never admissible to prove that
the accused is guilty, unless it appears that he authorized, or was in
some way connected with, the attempt to
influence the court.

3. It was error to charge upon the hypothesis
that the accused had "made propositions
of settlement" with the court, when there was no
evidence to support such a charge.

4. The charge of the court was, in sev-
eral respects, inaccurate, and did not clearly
present the facts.

Judge reversed.

L. McLester, E. J. Wynn and J. H. Wor-
rell, for plaintiff in error.

W. G. Gilbert, solicitor general, by brief,
contra.

Rainey v. the State. Before Judge Candler.
Dekalb superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Where during the trial of
a criminal case the jury disagreed, and the court
gave the case to the jury again, it is not
chargeable to an attorney for the state, such
conduct on the part of the latter is cause
for a new trial, although the court may
know the same before the trial is over.

For a new trial, the court may give the
jury a new charge, but the verdict, upon
principles of sound public policy, will be set
aside to the end that the purity of jury
may be preserved unimpaired.

Judgment reversed.

W. S. Braswell, for plaintiff in error.

W. H. Kinney, attorney general, by brief,
contra.

Seal, Atkinson & Co., V. Stocks. Before
Judge Hart. Grady superior court.
Lumpkin, J.—Although the defendant in
an action of tort, for which the plaintiff
had a right to a damages, was dismissed
to a judgment against the latter and his
sureties upon a bond given by him under
section 329 of the code for the purpose of
obtaining a mutual stay of the proceedings,
where such an action was dismissed be-
cause of a mutual mistake of law upon the
part of the parties, the plaintiff, in effect,
and upon an implied, if not an ex-
press, understanding that the only effect
of the dismissal would be a mere failure
by the defendant to pay the damages, and
during the same term the plaintiff, in
stance to a motion of the defendant to
reinstate the action, upon the motion made
to reinstate the action, the plaintiff, in effect,
for the purpose of having the same tried
on its merits, it was error to deny the
latter motion.

Judgment reversed.

Atkinson, J., dissenting. Where a suit
is dismissed, it is voluntarily dismissed
by the plaintiff for the reason that counsel
did not believe that its further prosecution
would be fruitful. It affords no ground for
its subsequent retention, except that the term at which it was dismissed is that the plaintiff's counsel afterwards discovers
that the defendant's counsel has misled him, and
he cannot complain of the refusal of the
defendant to reinstate the action, because
the plaintiff's counsel desired to invoke the
exercise of an equitable discretion of the
court to reinstate the action, and the defendant,
the defendant's counsel had misled him, and
that he induced to the dismissal be-
cause of a mutual mistake of law upon the
part of the parties.

Judge affirmed.

W. L. Lindsey and Estes & Jones, for
plaintiff in error.

F. Chambers, contra.

Shear v. Tribune. Before Judge Hart.
Morgan superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—An affidavit cannot be
made by proxy, but the affidavit must do his
own act. The affidavit, with the name of
the claimant subscribed thereto, was prop-
osed to be admitted, but the court held that
that his name was signed by another in
his absence and without his knowledge, and
that he had not in fact deposited to the
officer of the court the affidavit.

In the present case there was no con-
tention that the person who actually signed
the affidavit, or to whom it was given, was
endeavoring to act as an agent in filing the
claim, or attempting to make the claim affi-
davit as such agent.

Judge affirmed.

J. H. Holloman, for plaintiff in error.

Ph. Robinson and J. B. Park, Jr., contra.

Shear v. Tribune. Before Judge Hart.
Morgan superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Who makes a justi-
cious and sure judgment is not always
a dead to reality, the usual not appearing
upon the face of the papers, is as against
the party representing that, the defendant
"not valid and all right," (the purchase be-
ing made in good faith and in accordance
with the usual and ordinary course of
business) and the usual and ordinary course
of business in the transaction; nor is such
a stipulation rendered because the purchaser ex-
pects from the maker a particular price for
an additional sum, or further compensation
for the purchase. If any usage is in-
volved in this exacting this fact did not
make him a man of more weight than an
original note, or of the deed, or make any
change in the rights of the maker and the
purchaser, or in the rights of the maker and
the purchaser.

Judge affirmed.

J. H. Holloman, for plaintiff in error.

Foster & Butler, contra.

Henry et al. v. McAllister. Before Judge
Hart. Morgan superior court.

Atkinson, J., dissenting. Who makes a justi-
cious and sure judgment is not always
a dead to reality, the usual not appearing
upon the face of the papers, is as against
the party representing that, the defendant
"not valid and all right," (the purchase be-
ing made in good faith and in accordance
with the usual and ordinary course of
business) and the usual and ordinary course
of business in the transaction; nor is such
a stipulation rendered because the purchaser ex-
pects from the maker a particular price for
an additional sum, or further compensation
for the purchase. If any usage is in-
volved in this exacting this fact did not
make him a man of more weight than an
original note, or of the deed, or make any
change in the rights of the maker and the
purchaser, or in the rights of the maker and
the purchaser.

Judge affirmed.

J. H. Holloman, for plaintiff in error.

F. Chambers, contra.

Shear v. Tribune. Before Judge Hart.
Morgan superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—The right of a plain-
tiff in election to recover upon prior pos-
session alone, or upon a prescriptive title
based on seven years, after the date of
the original title, cannot be defeated by
showing a subsequent possession in the
defendant which he obtained by fraud,
or that plaintiff's claim to the property
had been abandoned by him. The latter
had never surrendered possession to
the defendant, the plaintiff, who made the basis of a prescriptive
title in the defendant. Nor, under
such circumstances, can the defendant
have a right to defeat the plaintiff's action
by showing outstanding title in
another.

Judge affirmed.

J. H. Holloman, for plaintiff in error.

F. Chambers, contra.

Shear v. Tribune. Before Judge Hart.
Morgan superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—An affidavit cannot be
made by proxy, but the affidavit must do his
own act. The affidavit, with the name of
the claimant subscribed thereto, was prop-
osed to be admitted, but the court held that
that his name was signed by another in
his absence and without his knowledge, and
that he had not in fact deposited to the
officer of the court the affidavit.

Judge affirmed.

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F. Chambers, contra.

Shear v. Tribune. Before Judge Hart.
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THE PEOPLE HAVE SEEN ONE SHOW, NOW LET THEM SEE THE OTHER AND THE COMPARISON WILL PROVE THE TRUTHFULNESS OF OUR CLAIMS.

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